IN YOUR HEAD:

\$7.50 \$9.50 \$11.50

For four days more these are our prices for Men's all-Wool Cassimere Suits, guaranteed to be worth from \$12 to \$15 a Suit.

No such bargains offered by any of our competitors. Buy now. You can't afford to delay.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

The Kankakee corner gets everything. You can't keep it down. It's got the Joyful Oil man, the pop-corn man, and now it's going to have the Electric Street Railroad. Good-bye, bob-tailed cars; good-bye, mild-eyed, patient, street car mules; in fact, we are fast having to say farewell to dear old country village customs that have prevailed in Indianapolis. The cows can't drive terror to our hearts as they used to cows can't drive terror to our hearts as they used to in nightly forages. Oh, we are getting there fast. Better horse cars, and horses to pull them. Electric cars, natural gas, electric lights, the Cyclorama the soldiers' monument, new depot. Now we want the streets paved, the signs that disfigure our streets removed, a thorough system of street-sprinkling adopted, and we will indeed be able to point with pride to a beautiful little city.

The Electric road will connect this office with the new depot and the ball park. How miss it will be to

new depot and the ball park. How nice it will be to step out on Jackson Square and take the Electric to the Kankakee office, or come to the Kankakee office, get a reserved seat for the ball game, and take the electric to the park. It may ruin our base-ball train, but the loss will be made up in universal patronage brought by this Electric road.

Indianapolis is growing fast, but the Kankakee will keep up with the procession and sell tickets as low as any of them, and give you better time, better equipment, more comfort, and hence save you money.

Old Point Comfort and return, on June 9, for \$17.95, good for twenty days. A rare opportunity to visit Atlantic coast cities at cheap rates. The most magnificent trip on the continent.

Half rates to Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa points, June 5 and 19.

Salt Lake and return, \$62.40. Low rates to Colorado, California, Oregon and In fact, if you are going anywhere, please call at ticket office Kankakee line.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION.

3:55am 16:53am 3:50pm 16:45am 11:45am 5:07pm GINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

## INSURANCE DIRECTORY

Boston. Oldest company in America. Endowment Insurance at Life Rates.

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 661 N. Penr. St. Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. CUMMINGS, M. M., State Agt., 66 E. Market, op. P.O. Washington Life Insurance Co. (Established 1860.) Agents Wanted.

FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. GREGORY & APPEL ..........96 East Market at Represent seven first-class fire companies. 

LAMBERT, J. S., Mgr., 9019 E. Market St., Coffin Bl'k The Union Central Life Ins. Co., Cincinnati, O. BEST and SAFEST in the world. Endowment at life rates. Not one dollar in perishable securities. LEONARD, JOHN R.....Ætna Building

The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London. The Sun, of England. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins Agts., 54 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizena' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 901 E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty.

SWAIN, D. F., General Agent......60 East Market Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee. Assets Jan. 1, 1888, \$28,858,618.90. SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bl'k The Equitable Life Assurance Company, thelarg est company in the world.

## HAVE YOU A SKIN DISEASE? HAVE YOU A SCALP DISESASE?

HAVE YOU A BLOOD DISEASE? If so the Cuticura Remedies will speedily cure you.

There is no system of treatment known to druggists that offers the certainity of cure and economy of time and money to be found in the CUTICUBA REMBDIRS. We will send free to any sufferer "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials of cures of every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scrofula.

COVERED WITH SALT RHEUM. Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case of salt rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and, in fact, died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent internally, and until I used the Outloars Soap externally.

Cutieurs and Cutieurs Soap externally.

J. W. ADAMS.

HEAD, FACE AND BODY RAW. I commenced to use your Cuticura Remedies last July. My head and face and some parts of my body were almost raw. My head was covered with scabs and sores, and my suffering was fearful. I had tried everything I had heard of in the East and West. My case was considered a very bad one. I have now not a particle of Skin Humor about me, and my case is considered wonderful. MRS, S. E. WHIPPLE.

A FEVER SORE CURED. I must extend to you the thanks of one of my customers, who has been cured, by using the Cuticura Remedies, of an old sore, caused by a long spell of sickness or fever, eight years ago. He was so bad he was fearful he would have to have his leg amputated, but is happy to say he is now satirely well—sound as a dollar. He requests me to use his name, which is H. H. Cason, merchant, of this place.

JOHN V. MINOR, Druggist,

Gainsboro, Tenn.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cutieurs, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 10 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

TINTED with the loveliest delicay is the ckin pre-

KIDNEY PAINS With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. All

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Local rains, followed by

# BROKE THE RECORD!

It's always so when we start; and yet we didn't think about it particularly. We sim-

All-Wool Scotch Suits We marked them to go, so you would get the benefit and we would, too, and so we

The man who gets such a suit for such a price gets a bargain.

FOR THE BOYS Not meaning that they shall be left we have laid out a lot of Boys'

All-Wool Scotch Suits And for how much do you think? Each \$4.50

Words don't easily describe this sort of bar-gains. See them. But come quick, for they'll

OREGON POINTS THE WAY.

A Republican Majority of 4,000, and 66 Out of 90 Members of the Legislature.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5 .- Returns from all parts of the State accessible by telegraph indi cate that Hermann (Republican), for Congress, has 4,000 majority. His majority in Multnomah county, which includes Portland, is 2,500. The Prohibition vote was very small. The Republicans made gains in every county in the State. The Democrate carry only two counties, in the western half of the State. It is the largest Republican majority since the close of the war, and is astonishing alike to Republicans and Democrats. A still more surprising result is in the returns for members of the Legislature. There are ninety members in both houses. Of these the Republicans will have about sixty-six and the Democrats about twenty-four.

The News in Washington. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, June 5. - The greatest interest has been manifested in the Oregon election here today, and reports have been eagerly looked for. Senator Mitchell has just received a dispatch which is highly gratifying to the Republicans and correspondingly depressing to the Democrats. The dispatch reads:

"The free-trade Democracy is routed, horse, foot and dragoons, Hermann's majority (for Congress) is more than four thousand. The Legislature will stand sixty Republicans to thir-

This insufes the election of a Republican to succeed Senator Dolph

GREAT FIRE IN A CANADA TOWN.

Five Hundred Houses Burned in the City of Hull-Four Hundred Families Homeless.

OTTAWA, June 5 .- A terrible conflagration broke out this afternoon in the city of Hull, opposite this city. Two wards were completely destroyed, over 500 houses burned, and about 400 families rendered homeless. The total loss i estimated at about \$500,000; insurance about one-fifteenth of that amount. The fire originated in the City Hotel, and when discovered was a very insignificant blaze. The Recorder's Court, which was sitting in the building at the time, was adjourned for fifteen minutes and all hands turned out to put out the blaze. For some reason the department did not get to work, and no water was thrown for nearly half an hour. Meanwhile the flames, fanned by a strong wind, spread and finally enveloped the whole building. The wind increased and the flames jumped across the street, and in half an hour two blocks were in flames. The destroyed portion of the city was occupied by the poorer classes of the town, nearly all being mill hands. Over one hundred families will have to spend the night in the lumberyards. Prompt measures of relief have been taken. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

Cotton Destroyed. COLUMBIA, N. C., June 5,-Four hundred bales of cotton, owned by James Robertson & Co., were burned this evening. Loss, \$60,000;

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises of the Preparatory Department of the State University. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BLOOMINGTON, June 5 .- The fifteenth annual commencement of the preparatory department, Indiana University, took place in the old college chapel yesterday. The exercises were of the most interesting character. Every member of the class showed evidence of the thorough training which has characterized the department since Professor Beck assumed its management. Professor Beck, assisted by Profs. J. E. Wiley and J. H. Mitchell, has raised the standard of this department and made it an important adjunct of the University. Following is the programme of the commencement:

An Unknown Country	Ezra W. Borland
Trees	Louis K. Mathers
Home	Julia Dinamore
Measure for Measure	Lela E. Rogers
The Number Thirteen	
The Carnival	John T. Campbell
Jawels	Helen M. Shields
Hidden Lives	Mary I. Nicholson
Erin	John E. Kelley
Custom, a Tyrant	Bertha Miers
The West	Thomas M. Braxton
How Success Is Won	Mattie Burgoon
Poets' Corner	Amanda C. Hanna
I Promise to Pay	Adele M. Bond
Austerlitz	Otto Rott
Much Wants More	Bertie Roseberry
Noted Americans	Thomas D. Stephenson
Moral Significance of Beauty	Flora B. Krueger
Sacred Song	Mary E. Stephenson
Political Arithmetic	Eugene B. Claman
Uncrowned Kings	Lira C. Grimes
Eccentricities	Wade L. Dinsmore
Missing Links	Edith E. Hall
If X Be Y	Oscar H. Cravens
Anglomania	Mary W. Lindley
Life, a Handbreadth	Nora Robison
Specialists	James L. Weaver
Cmsar as a Patriot	Ollie Hughes
Your Name	Louise C. Rogers
The Weather	Fannie S. Woodward
Fire-brands of Progress	Anna M. Demaree
Patriotism	Charles E. Boulden

Frankfort High-School special to the Indianapolis Journes.

FRANKFORT, June 5.- The twelfth annual commencement of the Frankfort High-school was held in Coulter's Opera-house last night, in the presence of a large audience. The graduating ever finished the course in this excellent school. The following is the programme:

Charles and Charle	
ll We Become Foreignized	il William P. Pene
Common Fate	Georgie Meridit
rature in the Mississippi	Valley. Ivy M Spense
rowned Kings	Jeanette Dunla
nts Which Have Not Hap	pened Bert Smit
Boycott	J. Charles Goodwi
apaign Abuses	James McClamroc
viline Leaves	President I C Van

THE CLEVELAND SERVITORS

Opening Session of the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis.

The Hall Packed by Ten Thousand People, Anxious to Witness the Proceedings, Which Close with Temporary Organization.

The Red Bandanna Continues to Fly Very High, but Gray's Men Still Fight.

Their Efforts, However, Are Likely to Prove Vain, the Indications Being that Nothing Short of a Miracle Can Defeat Thurman.

The Mills Bill Advocates Scorea Victory in the Resolutions Committee,

And Succeed in Placing Henry Watterson at Its Head-Signs of a Prolonged and Acri monious Wrangle Over the Platform.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION.

Voorhees Will Present Gray's Name--Charges of Bad Faith Whispered Around. ST. Louis, June 5 .- When the red bandanna

floated from the standards of nineteen States in the convention, this morning, the Indiana delegation looked like they were tired of living. They tried to make a stand-off for this expected demonstration by raising one solitary Gray hat on their standard, but there were no enthusiastic responses from other delegations, and the only applause it created was among our own Hendricks Club. Early this morning, when it looked like everybody was for Thurman, except Indiana, a committee came to the Hoosiers and urged the withdrawal of Gray's name in the interest of peace and harmony. This proposition was indignantly spurned. Senator Voorhees, who will present Governor Gray's name to the convention, was seen just after the adjourtment of the convention and asked if the Indianians had decided on any

change of programme. "There is no change in our programme,"

"Did the display of Thurman enthusiasm in hanging the bandannas on standards suggest any change of plan among Gov. Gray's friends?" "No, sir; none at all; none at all."

Mr. Voorhees said that if Thurman was not nominated on the first ballot, Gray would be on the second, but he did not seem to be at all con-

fident of that result. There is no change in the situation of affairs since last night. Every effort made by the Indianians to weaken or cripple the Thurman movement has been unsuccessful. Their own cause was weak, for their candidate is being bitterly fought, and the God's truth of the whole matter is that, outside of a few mon who are running his campaign and who naturally take an interest in the effectiveness of their work, Gray's support is neither earnest nor determined. The delegates are for him because they were instructed for him. They want Indiana to have second place, and Gray is the most available man; but there is nothing like the personal regard for him that they show for Cleveland. It is being openly charged that Austin H. Brown has taken advantage of this position and the natural result to knife Gray. There are a good many people who do not be lieve that Voorhees is sincere in his support, although he has been making quite a showing

within the last forty-eight hours. All day to-day the Gray men have been hustling about, doing something in the way of visiting delegates and arguing with them. They are to-night worn out and discouraged, and not at all confident that they had succeeded in doing

"There has been a great deal of eloquence let loose to-day," said Chairman Shanklin, to-night, "but I am very much afraid it has all been wasted. I don't see that we have gained a vote for our man, and I am convinced that we have lost several States."

This systematic plan of work degenerated largely this afternoon into that invariable recourse of Hoosier Democrats, noise and bluster. As a stand-off for the red bandannas they procured 1,500 gray-colored handkerand have been flaunting them about the streets. Their time has been divided between yelling about the hotel lobbies, and seeking consolation at the bar -that is, the rank and file of the ... To-night they are making a great deal of noise about the hotels, but that is about all. An Ohio delegate said to John Lamb to-night: "I understand that Chairman White is to be sprung as a possible candidate for Vice-president."

"Hell!" said Lamb, irreverently, "he won" do; he is a live man. The fight here is between Tilden and Hendricks, with Thurman, another corpse, as a dark horse."

That is the kind of talk that some of the Hoosiers expect to help their cause by. This is the kind of discouragement the Gray boomers have been meeting with all day. When they approached ex-Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, and asked for his support, he "What do we want with Gray? They never heard of his name in the East; didn't know him from Adam, and if his name was placed on the ticket it would act like a wet blanket to New Jersey men; but they know Thurman, and his name will whoop things up. Besides this, we want a man who has been a Democrat all his life, it bred in his bone. Mr. Gray may be a good man, but you know how long he has been in the party. Now, look at the centrast Everybody knows Allen G. Thurman. an out-and-out Democrat from way back. In New Jersey we want an old-fashioned Demoerat-one not imbued with such rot as civil-service reform, etc. Thurman is that man; his old-fashioned Democratic sentiments are well known, and our State will go heels over head for him. Why, some of our old Democrats who hate Cleveland like poison will go hard for the ticket because of Thurman's name upon it."

To-night the Gray managers were seen at a late hour, but they have not yet held a conference. They recognize the fact that while they have been working tirelessly, and there has been no central force or directing delegation to look out for the Thurman boom, it has grown with alarming rapidity. New York will not throw its influence to Governor Gray, and, though they do not admit it, the Indianians appreciate the fact that unless some miraculous change of sentiment takes place, Governor Gray will not be nominated. It was reported late to-night that the Indiana Governor's name would be withdrawn from consideration, but inquiry at the Gray headquarters at the last moment showed that no such action has been decided upon. A rumor also gained

eredence this evening that Governor Gray had telegraphed that he would be here in the morning in person to nominate Thurman, but this is

Governor Gray's son, Pierre, in talking to a reporter, said: "I hardly know what to think of New York's position. I think it is very strange, and our friends are disposed to dislike it very much. However, I feel that it will help my father rather than hurt him. It is now mere guess work, however, who will be nomi-

"You are not very confident, then, that your father will be nominated?" "Things are too mixed to form an opinion,"

was the reply. Indiana did not out much of a figure in the convention to day. Somehow it appeared that her favorite sons do not have any great national prominence. Voorhees and Turpie were greeted with little rounds of applause when they came in, but they came mostly from the Indiana frowd, and were nothing like such demonstrations as those that greeted Senator Vest, Gov. Abbett or Roswell P. Flower. The Hendricks Club succeeded it getting tickets of admission, but their seats are away back, almost out of hearing. On the stage during the convention were Judge Niblack, A. H. Brown, S. P. Sheerin, C. L. Jewett, John W. Kern, J. O. Henderson, and John R. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Will J. Brown had excellent seats, just behind the president; Mrs. Isaac P. Gray and Mrs. Pierre Gray had front seats in a private box given them through the courtesy of Chairman Barnum, Mr. Kern was honored by being made one of the reading clerks. The Hoosiers are much disfigured to-night, but still in the ring. It would not be surprising if they did not even present Gray's name to the convention to-morrow.

THE FIRST SESSION

The Scenes in the Hall During the Assembling of the Delegates.

To the Western Associated Press. Sr. Louis, June 5. - The Democratic national convention began to assemble in the early hours of the morning, although the gavel of Chairman Barnum, of the national committee, did not announce its opening until noon. The trickling stream of humanity which began to run into the big Exposition building as early as 8 o'clock soon grew a torrent, which surged in and filled the great nave of the hall to overflowing, and long before noon 10,000 human faces gazed upon the high deak reserved for the presiding officer of the convention, with its gleaming white silver gavel-a gift of the Nevada delegation-full of curious interest for the expectant multitude. The noble proportions of the hall struck one

at once with admiration. It is oblong in shape,

relieved upon either side by balconies reaching

back 200 feet, above which, stretching entirely around the auditorium, is a broad overhanging gallery. An ample stage reaches from the rear of the chairman's platform fifty feet to the east wall of the hall and accomodates 440 of the gathered leaders and fathers of the national Democracy, who thus are enabled to overlook officers, delegates and spectators. The decorations are simple but effective. The stage is hung with red, white and blue bunting, relieved by festoons and borders of evergreeus. Upon a pedestal, on the right of the entrance to the stage, stands a bust of the President, and suspended upon the face of the gallery above the stage, heavily framed in gift, is a large portrait of the President in oil. On either side are similar portraits of Cleveland, Hancock, Tilden, Hendricks and ex-Governor Marmaduke, o Missouri. The balcony and gallery pit, the face of the long, winding galleries, and the fronts of the balconies, are profusely decorated with American flags, in alternate long and short festoons, caught up with large red, white and blue rosettes. Festoons of American flags and red white and blue bunting hang from the open wood supports. The rafters are bound with encircling garlands and ropes of evergreen, Bending gracefully from the caps of the columns which uphold the gallery are drooping branches of cedar and pine, and upon the faces of the columns above hang bannerettes bearing the arms of the States of the Union. In the background of the long hall is a more elaborate attempt at descration-a heroic statue of Washington on horseback, framed in a festoon of large American flags, which are caught in the centre of the frame above the head of the statue by an American shield, surmounted by an American eagle with widespread pinions, grasping in his talons a sheaf of green wheat, The statue, which has the appearance of marble, is highly relieved by a background of rich brown silk plush, draped in curves. The hail is amply lighted in the day time by a long skylight in the roof, and at night by 450 Heisler and 300 Edison incandescent electric lamps. A very striking effect is produced in the gallery above the stage, in full sight of the delegates and spectators, by an enormous shaded drawing of the Capitol at Washington upon a background sky-blue canvass. Potted plants green shrubbery are around about base of the picture, so to give the effect of a terraced park, such as leads up to the Capitol at Washington from the east. The illusion is about perfect, and the striking picture, sixty feet long and twentyeight feet from the base to the cap of the Goddess of Liberty at the summit of the dome, is the crowning feature of the decoration of the hall. The delegates' seats are arranged entirely across the pave of the hall, and stretch ninety feet in front of the platform. They are arranged with two aisles, and in alphabetical order, beginning with the Alabama delegation at the extreme front and ending with the Wisconsin delegation at the extreme left front. The large New York delegation is nearly in the center, and the Pennsylvania delegation two-thirds of the distance back on the left-hand row of seats. The Ohio delegation is the extreme southwest At noon all of the delegations had arrived at the convention hall except those from New York

and Missouri. The absence of the New York delegation made a large gap in the central of the space reserved for the delegates, and the con vention waited with mingled feelings of curios ity and impatience for the appearance of the Empire State's representatives. They came in-to the convention headed by ex-Mayor Grace, of New York city. Conspicuous as the delegation marched to its place, with the eyes of the convention fixed upon it, was the distinguished figure of Daniel Dougherty, who is to place Cleveland in nomination, and he was cheered. At the same moment a California delegate mounted a chair, and, unfurling a red handkerchief, placed it upon the banner-pole of the delegation. This was the signal for the appearance of hundreds of the "Old Roman's standards, and in almost an instant the bannerpoles of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Nebraska, West Virginia, Florida, Utah. Mexico, Ohio. New Hampshire, New Jersey, Delaware, Oregon and Nevada were decorated with red handkerchiefs, and from gallery, balconies and the nave of the hall proper the red bandannas were all over the auditorium. A cheer burst from a thousand throats in the galleries, which was caught up by the convention and grew in volthe drums was drowned in the greater volume of the convention's full-throated voice. Chairman Barnum, of the national committee

appeared at this moment upon the platform and was instantly recognized, and amid the general applause, voices crying "Barnum" were heard all over the hall. The Hendricks Club, of Indianapolis, increased the volume of cheering as it marched up to the east gallery and placed its banner by the side of the Cleveland Democracy banner. Chairman Barnum looked up to see what was going on above him, and when he caught sight of the two friendly banners, nodded

Congressman Scott, his face wreathed in amiles, as though everything had been arranged to his satisfaction, marched in at the head of the Pennsylvania delegation and looked at the gath-

ered fathers of Democracy upon the stage as-suringly. Several of them nodded to him, and as the Keystone delegates passed on to their seats, Mr. Scott stepped in front of the secretary's stand and held a brief consultation with some friends. Closely following upon Mr. Scott's heels entered Henry Watterson, with his coat-tail pockets bulged out suspiciously, suggesting a manuscript copy of theplatform, which, it is said, he is preparing. He stopped to say a word in Mr. Scott's ear, and passed quietly on

As the convention gathered, a full brass band of sixty pieces stationed on the west gallery filled the hall with martial strains and popular operatic airs. The delegates straggled in last of all, generally by delegations, and there was some confusion in seating them in accordance with the plan arranged, but nobody appeared to be in a hurry and everybody was good-natured. As noon approached, the vast audience watched each newcomer to catch a familiar face and to each newcomer to catch a familiar face and to cheer whenever a prominent figure was recognized. Those in the hall who could read the rather dim inscriptions beneath the portraits on the face of the east gallery railing repeated the epigrams to their next neighbors, who passed them on, and soon the curiosity of the entire audience was satisfied. Beneath the Cleveland portrait is the familiar quotation from the President's message, "It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us." Under the Tilden portrait is the motto, "Let there be peace and fraternity throughout the land;" beneath Hendricks, "The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in time of peace." Beneath the Hancock portrait is written the following quotation from his letter of acceptance, "The great principles of letter of acceptance, "The great principles of liberty and the inheritance of the people."

It is at once noticed by the delegates as they note these familiar Democratic faces and equally familiar and historical Democratic sentiments, that there is a conspicuous absence of one man's face in this Democratic portrait gallery. The portrait of every Democratic national candidate since, and including 1876, except that of Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, who was on the ticket with Hancock in 1880, was before the eyes of the convention, and the place which should be filled by the English portrait is occupied by that of ex-Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri.

Some one came in, and, passing down the stage, placed an immense basket of roses on a stand at the right of the chairman's desk, and the incident provoked a cheer.

A noticeable incident of the demonstration of approval as the hour of opening the convention approached, was the flutter of handkerchiefs and the waving of fans by the ladies who filled the double row of boxes arranged along the front of the two galleries, which had been given up almost exclusively to the women, whose bright attire and pretty faces lent an additional attraction to the convention ensemble. The visiting clubs, with emblazoned banners, came in late, but as each well-known organization was recognized they were greeted with cheers. The Tammany Hall braves were among the first to appear, followed closely by the New York County Democracy and a local St. Louis organization. The Randall Club, with its gorgeous black and gold banner, and led by "Squire" Wm. McMullin, the hero of seven national conventions, marched in proudly and were generously applauded. The first of the great national Democratic leaders to appear among the delegates was the senior Senator from Indiana-Daniel W. Voorhees-and he was at once recognized and cheered to the echo. The Cleveland Democracy of Buffalo, with a full brass band playing "Dixie," marched into the gallery, and created something of a sensation, the convention bursting into applause and cheers which continued until the club had made the circuit of the gallery and was seated. The club's crimson banner, with its conspicuous gold letters inscribing the President's name, became at once one of the most conspicuous and popular objects in the hall. Every member of the club

wore a high hat and a Cleveland badge. While the Cleveland Club were thus enthusing the convention Hon. Stephen M. White, of California, who was to be the temporary chairman of the convention, stepped quietly into his seat, very few persons in the hall recognizing him. Mr. White is a man of strong physique, stoutly built, of medium height, with a full brown beard. While he was shaking hands with the California delegates, the Cleveland Ciub's parade came to an end and the standardbearer planted the Cleveland banner directly in front of the great picture of the Capitol in the east gallery, a significant incident, which redoubled the cheers from the throng in the nave of the hall below.

GRAY'S FOOL FRIENDS.

They Evidently Will Not Yield Until the Last Ditch Is Reached. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Sr. Louis, June 5 .- No sooner had the convention adjourned and dinner been disposed of than the Gray men resumed their old tactics. Congregating in a solid mass in the center of the Lindell's rotunda, they whooped and shouted and cheered and yelled with a vim that would have convinced an unsophisticated stranger that the Indiana Governor was the man of the hour. Ever and anon some individual, yearning for oratorical honors, would be pushed up on a platform and would denounce with flourishes the dictation of the far-off East and the extreme West, and declare that upon the nomination of Gray depended all hopes of Democratic victory. Then the Indianians would cheer the Thurmanites, waving bandannas, would guy and shout ironically for more! From the headquarters in the Lindell,

big-lunged, broad-chested detachments were sent out to the other hostelries, with instructions to galvanize the corpse for all it would stand. They did their work well-not only in the hotels, but on the streets, at the corners, everywhere that there was any chance of getting a responsive cheer. The exhibition would have been laughable if it had not been pitiful. Everybody knew that the boom was dead past resurrection, and that its final interment had been only delayed by the postponement of the nominations until to-morrow.

The red bandanna is flying high to-night, and nothing short of a miracle can stop the tide. If any proof of this is needed it is offered by the enthusiasm that was manifested in the convention this morning when the California delegation hoisted the Ohio emblem on the top of their banner, and more than half of the States followed suit. It is now "anything to beat Thurman" with the Gray men, and they have been banking on the theory that it will be impossible for him to gain the two-thirds vote. which, under the rules of the convention, is necessary to a nomination. They are perfectly willing to throw Gray overboard and go in for a dark horse if the Ohio statesman can be beaten by that means, and this morning's experience has to convince them that any such tactics as this will be of no avail. The trouble with them is that they have no opportunity to cry "machine" at Thurman's boom. It is spontaneous, and comes from the people. A month ago it was among the extreme improbabilities. To-day it counts among its warmest supporters many of the leading men and orators of the party, who came here with their eyes turned in other di-

THE PLATFORM,

The Free-Trade Element Wins a Notable Victory on the Chairmanship. Sr. Louis, June 6 .- As stated in these dispatches last night, there is a plan, and one backed by very influential party leaders, to simply reaffirm the tariff plank of 1884 and omit all reference to the President's message. Henry Watterson, who is a member of the committee on resolutions, said of the scheme: "The old enemy of revenue reform, in a new disguise, is on the ground, as tireless, and sleepless, and expert as ever in his purpose to confuse Democratic counsels and to play into the hands of protectionism. At Chicago the party was taken by surprise, because the work of packing the platform committee had proceeded in darkness. It was then only partially successful. I hope that at St. Louis the rule of 'forewarned is forearmed' will hold good, and that the present movement to betray the party in the interest of protection will not succeed at all."

"How do you think the true and the false on this question can be distinguished?"

"When you hear a man talking about the readoption of the tariff plank of 1884, set him down at once as an enemy of revenue reform. That plank was adopted after two days and

nights of wrangling, to meet an emergency which the revenue reformers fully realized. They knew that the nomination of Blaine had They knew that the nomination of Blaine had changed the issue of the campaign from one of doctrine to one of character, and they entered the platform committe prepared to make every needful sacrifice short of principle itself. They met there a body of select men who had been artfully picked for a single purpose, and profuse in promises of one sort and another. That single purpose was the construction of a tariff plank which they could claim as a victory for protection and a defeat for revenue reform; and, with the aid of Ben Butler, they did compel the construction of a plank which the country accepted as a straddle. They could ask nothing better at this time than the readoption of this straddle. But its readoption would not only fly in the face of the President's message, and make the withdrawal of the Mills bill a necessity. in the face of the President's message, and make the withdrawal of the Mills bill a necessity, abandoning all the ground we have gained the last four years, and particularly the last six months, but it would send every true revenue reformer home sick at heart, delight Republicans and disgust all honest men. It is the tricky device of a mere corporal's guard, composed of men largely and personally interested in high-tariff taxes, who are making their last struggle to obstruct reform." "What sort of tariff plank would you sug-

"I have had no time to consider the phrasing

"I have had no time to consider the phrasing of a tariff plank, and have put no word on paper. But I am clear in my mind that we should stand squarely by the President and our friends and representatives in Congress. It is too late to disown the one and to apologize for the other."

"Would you indorse the Mills bill?"

"The Mills bill is a simple measure, not yet perfected, and liable to amendment. Of course, a document which is to lay down fighting lines for a campaign which is to last nearly six menths could not take it for a basis. But we should give the principles of the message, and months could not take it for a basis. But we should give the princitles of the message, and the purpose of those in Congress who have supported it so ably and so bravely a ringing indersement. We should leave nothing to conjecture, We should tolerate no straddler. Whether we like it or not, we shall have to face the music of the President's message, and we ought to face it like men of sincerity and honor, who are not afraid of their convictions and have who are not afraid of their convictions and have the courage to maintain them." The Republic has a double leaded editorial

this morning on the same subject. It says: The real motive of the efforts to prevent the in-corporation of a definite and clearly expressed tariff-reform plank in the Democratic platform is hostility to President Cleveland. Of course, there is a genuine desire on the part of half-breed Democrats who train with the Republicaus to prevent any tampering with the import duties which afford protection to the pools, trusts, "infant industries," and other monopolies under whose exactions the great masses of the people groan and suffer. But these half-breeds are hostile to President Cleveland because of his uncompromisng opposition to the maintenance of the war tariff. As long as there was any chance of success they op-posed his renomination. They put forward Randall in Pennsylvania and Hill in New York. When these sham leaders were overthrown and trampled upon by the stalwart Democracy of those two States the half-breeds changed their tactics and began to declare that Cleveland would decline a renomination, because, in his letter accepting the first nomination, he had expressed the conviction that a constitutional amendment should limit the presidential incumbent to one term. It being settled now that Mr. Cleveland will not withhold his name, the insidious plan is to commit the convention to the adoption of a platform upon which he will refuse to stand. In case of such refusal these schemers would name the presidential nominee, because their forces would then be the only ones organized for prompt action. We repeat our warning. Whatever is done in this matter of the platform abould be done with eyes wide open to the consequences; and we assert again what we asserted yesterday, that Mr. Cleveland will refuse to stand on platform which would proclaim to the country that is policy of tariff reform had been repudiated by his

The committee on resolutions met in secret session, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, in the parors of the Democratic national committee, at the Southern Hotel. The committee was called to order by Hon. Edward Cooper, of New York. The names of Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, and Senator A. P. Gorman, of Maryland, were put in nomination for the chairmanship, and the result was the election of the former upon the first ballot by a vote of 22 to 20, four members not voting. At the suggestion of Smator Gorman, Mr. Watterson's nomination was nade unanimous, and upon taking the chair, the latter remarked pleasantly that had the committee known how nearly in harmony were the two candidates, the election would probaly not have been deemed necessary. The following was the vote by States and Territories:

WATTERSON. Rhode Island. South Carolina Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey.

Arkansas.

Nebraska. New Hampshire, New York, Arizona, District Columbia North Carolina, Pennsylvania, The committeemen from Florids, Nevada, Montana and Washington Territories were not

On motion of Mr. Gorman a sub-committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions and report to the full committee at its meeting to morrow morning, the following States to be represented upon this sub-committee: Connecticut. New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Oregon, Maryland and Mississippi At Mr. Watterson's suggestion this was subse quently enlarged to eleven by the addition of representatives trom Colorado and Louisiana The session was brief and harmonious throughout. Without transacting further pusiness or discussing any matters of general interest the committee adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow

present, or refrained from voting.

morning. As the doors were opened many prominent gentlemen who had been anxiously awaiting results thronged about Mr. Wasterson and offered hearty congratulations.

Trying to Reach an Agreement.

Sr. Louis, June 5 .- The sub-committee of eleven having in charge the drafting of the platform met in secret session at 7:30 P. M., and organized by the election of Henry Watterson as chairman and Governor Sims, of Mississippi, secretary. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Watterson, Kentucky: Abbett, New Jersey; Gorman, Maryland; Cooper, New York; Turple, Indiana; Sims, Mississippi; Patterson, Colorado; Yaple, Michigan; Hellman; Oregon; Dymont, Louisians; Burr, Connecticut.

Shortly after assembling, Mr. Watterson called Senater Gorman to the chair, and about an hour was devoted to receiving resolutions. and hearing brief arguments in their support. Ex-Mayor O'Brien, of St. Paul, Minn., presented the following resolution and spoke

earnestly in its support: Resolved, That a just consideration of the inter ests of our foreign-born citizens requires that the pending extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain be carefully revised so as to provide for the surrender only of persons charged with crimes expressly named in such treaty, and that the provisions of the same shall in no wise extend to itical or agrarian offenses.

Mr. Clark, of Texas, addressed the committee at considerable length, urging the insertion o a specific declaration in the platform upon the question of prohibition. Mr. Clark said that although the recent prohibition movement in that State was defeated by a majority of 95,000. yet the issue was not dead, and would be productive of serious disaffection from the ranks of the Democratic party unless such a clause were inserted in the resolutions as would indicate clearly the opposition of the party to prohibition legislation. The phrase "sumptuary laws," as used in the platform of 1884, was not explicit enough. Mr. Clark expressed the belief that an unequivocal statement of the party's position upon this question would afford the Democrate a "fighting chance in the Empire State," as well

Mr. Hurst, of Nevada, presented resolutions favoring unlimited coinage of American silver, and the issue of certificates for silver deposite in the national treasury. He was about to enter upon an eloquent address, when he was inter-rupted by Chairman Gorman, who said that the committee was fully informed upon this subject, and must decline to allow him time, exsished to present.

Mr. Dymont, of Louisiana, presented a resolution favoring the total or partial reduction of internal revenue taxation; and Mr. Turple, or Indiana, presented a resolution (which created some merriment) favoring amendment of the civil-service laws, so that worthy and well qualified applicants from the victorious party be selucted for office.

The committee then voted to go into executive session for consideration of the platform. The sounds of music and the enthusiastic shouts of the marching delegations under the windows of the committee headquarters here caused a total suspension of business, and finding it impossi-ble to preserve order in the parlors of the na-tional committee, at 10:15 the sub-committee re-